

of normal age and over age, varying according to whether up to fifteen years or up to fourteen and a half years is accepted as the normal age limit for completing the elementary schools, vitiate all the age grade reports made by the City Superintendent of Schools from 1905 to 1911 inclusive.

Over Age Statistics Important.

In the body of his report Dr. Bachman proceeds to set this forth. He has taken, as has been stated, five elementary schools of the city, having a total of 10,000 pupils for the February or June term 1911 of 8,120 pupils. There was one elementary school in each borough selected at random.

"If children had an indefinite length of time in which to obtain an education," the report says, "the fact that they have come over age or fell behind would have no educational significance."

But it does have significance, he declares, because children in large numbers drop out of schools permanently at the age of 14. There are figures to show this.

"One out of each thirty-three drops out before completing the work of the fifth year," says Dr. Bachman, "one out of nine drops out before completing the work of the sixth year, four out of ten drop out before completing the work of the seventh year and five out of ten drop out before completing the full eight years."

"The number of over age pupils in a school system is therefore an index of the probable number of children who will drop out permanently from school before completing the course of study, and hence definite knowledge of the number of over age children in the system supplies the basis of judging of the efficiency or inefficiency of the organization and administration of the particular system of schools."

Cost of Backward Pupils.

Over age also means extra expense. Dr. Bachman adds. Special classes have to be organized to help these over age pupils along. He finds that there were 888 such classes in New York on May 31, 1912. He figures that it increased the cost of educating the particular pupils just 50 per cent.

Dr. Bachman gives an illustration of the way in which figures have been found for the Superintendent's reports.

"The City Superintendent made his first age grade report in 1904," he says. "The report was made for the year of the several years and made before promotion, that is, before the grades and classes were reorganized for the new year."

The report for 1905 was also made for each of the several grades, but was made after promotion, that is, after the grades and classes were reorganized for the new year.

"The report shows a reduction in the number of over age pupils in 1905 over 1904 of 7 per cent. The City Superintendent by making his report in 1905 for the grades of the several years, first year, second year, instead of for each of the several grades—1A, 1B, and by making his report after promotion was able to report for the elementary schools of the city 7.56 per cent. more pupils under age, 5.54 per cent. more pupils of normal age and 16.29 per cent. less pupils over age than if he had made his age grade report as in 1904, before promotion."

Age Grade Standard in Use "False."

"In a word, the reported reduction in the percentage of over age children was due solely to changes in the statistical method."

"Age grade standards, therefore, which permit such changes in the reported number of pupils under age, normal age and over age, through mere statistical changes, are not only false but the report based on such standards gives no correct idea of the actual age grade conditions in the schools."

Dr. Bachman does not pass upon the question whether the age grade standard for completing the elementary course should be up to 15 or up to 14 years. He goes after Dr. Maxwell on both. He does say that to determine accurately whether a pupil is under age, normal age or over age, the test must be applied upon entering and completing each of the several grades.

Dr. Maxwell, he declares, uses the age grade standard for "being in the grade." Age grade reports should be made both at the end of the year for the official year as a whole, Dr. Bachman says, and at the beginning of the year.

The primary object of the reports at the end of the year is to give definite information with respect to the number of pupils in the total or net register for the official year, of all ages, to the end that policies may be adapted whereby the number of over age pupils may be reduced.

The chief object of the report made at the beginning of the year is to show the number of pupils actually in each class room and in each school of the system, under age, normal age and over age, to the end that this information may be used properly to classify pupils and properly to adapt the materials and methods of instruction.

How Maxwell Erred.

Dr. Maxwell proceeds altogether differently, according to Dr. Bachman. His reports are based on the register of June 30, when the schools closed for instruction; they are made after promotion and from the point of view of the grade in which the children will be registered at the opening of the school year in September.

In other words, Dr. Bachman intimates that Dr. Maxwell shaves off several months in the ages of all pupils. He declares that these reports are valueless to teachers and principals and do not supply definite information on the age grade status of the system as a whole.

Dr. Bachman then brings in his five schools with three reports, the first is what Dr. Maxwell would report on the up to fifteen basis and the age for "being in the grade" standard compiled in June. He would find 11.31 per cent. of the pupils under age, 65.46 per cent. of normal age and 23.22 per cent. over age.

Had he taken this same up to fifteen standard and made his report as of the beginning and the ending of that same school year, he would have had 17.86 per cent. under age, 60.05 per cent. of normal age and 22.09 per cent. over age. Again if he had made up to fourteen and a half basis he would have had 17.86 per cent. under age, 61.81 per cent. of normal age and 20.33 per cent. over age.

Left Out Many Pupils.

In the further analysis of the methods by which Dr. Maxwell gets his figures, Dr. Bachman says plainly that the figures are from selected classes. Age grade reports, the investigator declares, should include all pupils on register, exclusive of those transferred or promoted during the course of the official year. This should include not only the regular classes of the several grades, but the rapid advancement classes, the C and E classes, the defective speech classes and the truant, delinquent and probationary classes.

Dr. Maxwell would report on the regular classes from the official report, has counted pupils in the regular classes of the several grades on register at the end of the year when the schools closed for instruction.

"In consequence," the expert says, "the age grade reports of the City Superintendent of Schools since 1905 are

not age grade reports for the elementary schools of the city at all, but merely age grade reports of the regular classes of the several grades, and by reason of taking no account whatever of the tens of thousands of pupils that drop from the regular classes during the course of the official year, they are but partial and incomplete reports even for the pupils in the regular classes."

Getting Down to Percentages.

Dr. Bachman again goes back to his five schools. Dr. Maxwell's report would show only 23.22 per cent. of pupils of the regular classes over age. If he were to include all the pupils that should be counted the result would be 46.91 per cent. over age. That is on the up to fifteen basis. On the up to fourteen and a half basis he would have 65.42 per cent. of the regular class pupils backward and in the whole school 66.57 per cent. of the pupils who had fallen behind.

"These errors in the reported number of over age pupils, varying from 23.69 per cent. to 42.69 per cent., according to whether the up to fifteen or the up to fourteen and a half years standards are accepted as the upper normal age limit for completing the elementary schools, vitiate all the age grade reports made by the City Superintendent of Schools since 1905 and render them practically valueless for purposes of information, administration or instruction," is the way Dr. Bachman puts it.

The investigator then goes on to discuss a report of Dr. Maxwell that "there had been a steady and progressive decrease since 1904 in the per cent. of over age children in the grades, a decrease of 32 per cent. in 1905 to 23.5 per cent."

Big Increase in Special Classes.

"Only by including the children that he does and by making his reports as he does," says the Superintendent, "has he been able to say this 'is the comment.' He failed, however, to point out in his report that the per cent. of thousands of pupils in the grades was only for those children on register June 30, when the schools closed for instruction and that no account had been taken of tens of thousands of pupils who had dropped from the grades, but who had dropped from the schools temporarily or permanently."

Thirty thousand nine hundred and ninety-five pupils dropped temporarily or permanently from the elementary schools of the city of New York alone during the course of the February-June term of 1911. He failed to point out the fact that the number of pupils taken from the regular classes of the several grades and put in special C, D and E classes had increased from a few hundreds in 1905 to 28,808 in 1911.

Dr. Bachman makes the following recommendations:

Changes Recommended.

1. That an age grade report be made at the end of the year for the official year as a whole based on the net or total register, in order to supply the Board of Education with the basic information needed for its guidance;

2. That an age grade report be made at the beginning of the year to supply the basis upon which principals and teachers may rely in making classifications and in carrying on the instruction of pupils;

3. That the under age, normal age and over age be judged from the point of view of entering or completing each of the several grades, instead of from the point of view of the age grade standards for being in the grades of the several years.

Dr. Maxwell Won't Comment.

Dr. Maxwell, City Superintendent, at his home in Flushing last night said that he did not read Dr. Bachman's report; he would not discuss it.

SWALLOWS DEADLY TO BEES.

They Take the Honey Maker as Food for Young Birds.

From the *Schlimm Magazine*.

Possibly some of your readers may not be aware that swallows are very destructive to bees, writes a correspondent from France.

This year we have, in the north of France, had an abundance of swallows. They have always taken very kindly to a greenhouse in our garden, which stands near the beehives, and hitherto we have encouraged them to build in it, but this year we saw and the gardener noticed them catching the bees as they returned home laden to the brims, and carrying them off to their young ones in the conservatory.

So we began to destroy the nests and brought upon ourselves enemies from both sides. The swallows fought desperately for their rights, and when the doors were as close against them words could not express the violence of the language which they used, sitting outside upon the eaves.

On the other hand, when any one came from the nests with the swallows, sent upon them they were persecuted by the bees.

The swallows feed their young upon the bees and especially most numerous in hives, and as the bees are not so fond of them themselves, for directly the young ones are fed they no longer frequent the hives.

I should add that hitherto we have not been very successful in beekeeping, and now we are almost entirely without bees.

We have taken this year after the measures we have taken remains to be seen.

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EXPECT WALDO TO KIP FORCE WIDE OPEN SOON

Friends Say His Secret Inquiry Aimed at Grafters Is Fruitful.

SEVERAL ONCE TRUSTED

Police Charges and Trials More Interesting Than Hayes's Anticipation.

Friends of Police Commissioner Waldo said yesterday that hints and intimations proceeding from the District Attorney's office that the Commissioner has done nothing toward investigating for graft in the department are undeserved, because the Commissioner for many weeks has been carrying on a secret inquiry aimed directly at inspectors and captains in whom the Commissioner has lost confidence.

"Waldo," said one informant, "may drive from the department almost any day several inspectors and captains who are believed to have had profitable relations with gamblers and other professional lawbreakers. He is hard at work getting evidence against men that he once trusted but against whom there are some black charges. He hasn't gone around with a brass band telling everybody his business and he hasn't chronicle the steps of his investigation in the newspapers. But he is getting results."

One of the results of Commissioner Waldo's secret inquiry was the transfer from the Detective Bureau to police station desk duty of Lieut. William Funston, who had long enjoyed a command at Headquarters. According to the story going the rounds in the department Commissioner Waldo sent for Lieut. Funston about ten days ago and asked him to make an affidavit against a well known inspector.

"You have knowledge," the Commissioner is reported to have said to Funston, "that Inspector _____ has an interest in a gambling house. I want you to make an affidavit to that effect."

"I won't do it," said Funston.

"I'm the Police Commissioner and I tell you what you shall or shall not do in the way of police duty."

"If you were Mayor of the city I wouldn't make the affidavit," Funston is said to have replied.

"You know that Inspector _____ is a grafter, don't you?"

"I do not," said Funston.

The interview concluded there, according to the story told by The Sun's informant. The transfer of Funston followed.

Commissioner Waldo's secret investigation is leveled particularly at inspectors whose names have been mentioned in one way or another in the Rosen case. It is understood that Mayor Gaynor is aware that the inquiry is forward and has approved of the Commissioner's course.

It was said that the Commissioner had organized a small but very efficient secret service corps composed of men in whom he has perfect confidence. One of these, according to the stories going about, is Lieut. Daniel E. Costigan, "the honest cop" who made investigations of former Inspector Hayes's attitude toward disorderly houses in the Fourth Inspection district.

Even Lieut. Inspector George S. Dougherty, it was said, is applying his detective skill toward ferreting out the crooks in the department.

It is freely predicted that as a result of the secret investigation within the department there will be police trials far exceeding in interest the trial of Cornelius G. Hayes. The District Attorney is expected to have a similar nature has been halted by his absence from the city, but it is known that when he returns redoubled efforts will be made to get evidence on which a Grand Jury can act. Mr. Whitman has discovered so far evidence against three police inspectors, one of whom had a bank account at pretty close to \$100,000.

Mr. Whitman's work in Hot Springs has indicated the importance with which Sam Schepers is regarded as a witness against Lieut. Becker and serves to recall Schepers's comment when he was arrested.

"They need me in their business," he said. "The purpose of the prosecution will be to convince the jury that Schepers, not held as an accomplice and therefore not in danger personally, voluntarily corroborates the accusations made by Rose, Weber and Vallon that Lieut. Becker commanded the murder of Herman Rosenthal. That attitude on the part of the District Attorney's office accounts for Mr. Whitman's work in Hot Springs."

The importance of the legal fight being carried on at Hot Springs between District Attorney Whitman and John W. Hart, Mr. McIntyre's associate counsel, may prevent Mr. Whitman's return to this city until the latter part of the month.

Today Justice Goff will resume the trial of Lieut. Becker to determine if the police suppressed evidence when they arrested Lieut. Becker and Gyp the Blood. Although acting District Attorney Moss has declined even to make public the names of witnesses called in the inquiry there has been no indication that the charge of suppressing evidence has been substantiated or that Deputy Commissioner Dougherty veered from the facts in relating what Moss called "a good story, flamboyant, but nevertheless a good story."

A Bouquet of Cables.

From the *Telephone Review*.

John Hettich of the Underground Cable Department, Buffalo, employed his spare moments after hours in proving his capacity for workmanship by creating a pretentious bouquet from a piece of pair standard and 22 gauge lead covered cable.

The fact that such cable contains 1,300 single wires twisted together into pairs, each separate wire being wrapped in colored paper, made it possible for Mr. Hettich to produce a most unusual and interesting result. Ten pairs of wire are assembled into each group of flowers, and the different colored papers wrapped around the wires produce an extremely variegated effect. The base is made from plastered soldier, and the tips of the groups representing buds and full grown flowers are gilded.

Cane Gun Kills.

From the *Paris Post*.

A boy of nine died from a bullet wound inflicted by a walking stick gun which he was discharged accidentally. The boy was playing with his grandfather's weapon while they were on a walk together recently near the village of Brive, in the department of the Puy de Dôme. He threw it on the ground, causing the hammer to fall.

OPPOSED TO NUDE STATUARY.

Women of Godesberg Make an Appeal to the Kaiser.

MAINE, Sept. 11.—The little town of Godesberg, on the banks of the Rhine not far from here, is up in arms because a nude statue of a woman has just been erected in the public square. The statue decorates a fountain and was the gift of a rich citizen of the town.

A communication has been sent to the municipal council by the irate citizens couched somewhat in these terms:

"The German women protest energetically against the erection of a statue of a nude woman in the town, as it offends greatly their modesty and dignity. We would thank our noble Emperor and King, Wilhelm II., for his intervention in favor of the modesty and fear of God in our town. Our Government wishes to encourage in our children the sense of modesty and thus develop in them the virtue which characterizes the German people. Our enemies would be happy to have erected in the town an exemplification of vice and immorality."

After further eulogy of the Teutonic race and numerous profound reflections the citizens demand the removal of the statue forever from their eyes.

GIBSON GIVES LAWYER SZABO CASE HISTORY

Takes Nearly Three Hours to Tell of Relations With Woman Client.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Robert H. Elder of New York, attorney for Burton W. Gibson, went to New York to-night with a stenographer, who carried in her notebook the complete history of the life and experience of Gibson with Rose Menschik Szabo, the woman he is accused of putting to death at Greenwood Lake on July 16.

The history is complete in every detail, and upon the truth of it Gibson is prepared to stake his life. The telling of it took up nearly three hours and the stenographer will take at least a day to transcribe it.

No details of the history were obtainable to-night either from Gibson or from the lawyer before he took the train. Generally speaking, it was said to begin with Gibson's first meeting with Dr. Bela Szabo in 1902 and to end with his explanation of what he did with the \$7,000 he drew out of the Nassau National Bank of New York to give to "Mrs. Petronella Menschik," the "mother," in Chicago.

It told in no way circumvents Gibson and the man and how and when he met the woman. It told of as many meetings with the woman as Gibson could remember, of the death of Szabo in 1904 and what Gibson did for the widow in legal matters thereafter.

It describes how he met the late William Schumann, for whom Mrs. Szabo acted as housekeeper until December of 1910, and also tells of any meetings Gibson may have had with the woman during the eight years she was employed by Mr. Schumann. It tells exactly what Gibson knows about the collateral cases which were evoked during the eight years in which Rose Szabo could have been connected.

There was the Tractor case and the mysterious "Rose Guerra," the Kinnane case, the O'Neill case and all others. Mr. Elder went into the cell shortly after noon and he was primed with questions. He insisted that Gibson tell everything without a single reservation, and the lawyer defendant readily consented to do it.

It is known that after the death of Mrs. Schumann the history becomes almost a day to day narrative. This was the time that Gibson and Mrs. Szabo made a demand for her bank books on Schumann's relatives and got them. It was then that Gibson ascertained positively that the woman had a little more than \$100,000 in the savings banks.

Mr. Elder exhausted everything about that before he left and got to the time of the making of the will, which suggested why it was suggested how it was done, under circumstances, and finally a large chapter is devoted to the "mother," Petronella Menschik of Chicago.

There is a long chapter devoted to the tragedy which followed the death of Mrs. Schumann and following it. The attorney heard Gibson tell what happened on July 16 before, but he heard it all over again, together with his explanations for going to the scene and what he did there. He told of the apparent mixup between the generally accepted theory that Mrs. Szabo was to sail for Trieste on July 15 and then on July 16, and the fact that she was not there, and of the idea of going there at all. He told of the obsessions of Mrs. Szabo, the trunks and other things.

Mr. Elder returned to New York last night. He would not discuss the history. "I am rather pleased with the situation to-night than I have been before," he said, "and in a position to devote the next week to preparation for the examination, which begins next Monday."

Mrs. Albert Stern reported yesterday that a foreign looking woman around thirty-five years of age, with dark hair, thirty-five feet and asked for a black crêpe de chine dressing sack which had belonged to Mrs. Szabo. Mrs. Stern declined. Mrs. Szabo's belongings from Gibson. The woman did not say according to Mrs. Stern, what she wanted the sack for. It was remarked that a description of the woman corresponded with that given of Rose Guerra by Gibson.

HUGO MONUMENT AT WATERLOO.

First Stone Laid in Presence of French and Belgians.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 22.—A great assembly of French and Belgians to-day attended the ceremony connected with the laying of the first stone of a monument to Victor Hugo on the battlefield of Waterloo.

Hugo, it will be remembered, gives a thrilling description of the battlefield and the crushing defeat of Napoleon in "Les Misérables." The memorial will be a simple granite column surmounted by the Gallies emblemizing Hugo's appeal for international peace.

The relic house erected near the farm-house where Napoleon established his headquarters was thrown open to-day for the first time. Here have been gathered bones and weapons collected from all parts of the field.

Five Days Snowfall in Australia.

From the *London Globe*.

Many people in England have an idea that Australia is a hot country and never heard of it. It may interest them to know that there was last month a marvellous fall of snow throughout the whole of the district of the Australian Alps.

It commenced on a Saturday afternoon, 40 years ago, and the snow has never melted. It may interest them to know that there was last month a marvellous fall of snow throughout the whole of the district of the Australian Alps.

It commenced on a Saturday afternoon, 40 years ago, and the snow has never melted. It may interest them to know that there was last month a marvellous fall of snow throughout the whole of the district of the Australian Alps.

GREENMAN, NOT WALDO, FIRST WITNESS TO-DAY.

Curran and Buckner Will Substitute Him for Police Commissioner on Stand.

HIS RECORDS SUBPOENAED

Examiner to Ask Police Head About Influence of Politics in His Regime.

James Greenman, head of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, will be the first witness before the Aldermanic investigating committee when that body resumes its work at 2 P. M. to-day.

It had been the intention of the committee to put Police Commissioner Waldo back on the stand to-day to answer many questions suggested by his own testimony and the testimony of Lieut. Stanton, but yesterday Chairman Curran and Emory R. Buckner, counsel for the committee, agreed to call Mr. Greenman at once.

The main purpose in questioning Mr. Greenman will be to find out what sort of an investigation was made by the Civil Service Commission of the records of men appointed by Commissioner Waldo although they had been arrested for serious offenses. Mayor Gaynor referred the committee to Mr. Waldo and Mr. Waldo passed the subject on to Mr. Greenman.

The records of the Civil Service Commission have been subpoenaed. Former Police Commissioner Cropper, Waldo's predecessor, may be examined to-day also, if there is time for his testimony. The committee wants to clear up the method of making appointments to the police force before going into other fields.

Richard Walling and Alexander Keogh of the Civil Service Commission have been asked to appear to-day and to testify to the results of their investigation. Commissioner Waldo will be questioned again when the committee can get around to him.

When Commissioner Waldo is again a witness it is expected that Mr. Buckner will try to find out whether or not politics had anything to do with the appointment to the force of men with criminal records.

It was learned yesterday that the Commissioner is likely to be closely questioned about promoting William J. Lohay, Edward P. Hughes and George W. McCluskey to be inspectors without investigating their records, and why he did not find it necessary to act on charges that were pending against Lieut. John R. Reith just before he made Reith a captain.

There was some speculation yesterday as to whether or not Mr. Waldo would bring to the session the black leather covered book which contains the records of transfers made in the Bingham administration, with notes as to who requested that the transfers be made. The entries were made by Gen. Bingham's secretary, Daniel G. Slattery, and they contain the names of politicians who had power under the administration of Mayor George B. McClellan.

Mr. Greenman intends to inform the committee, it was learned, that the Municipal Civil Service Commission did everything possible toward investigating the records of applicants for places on the police force, but that the inquiry was necessarily limited because he had few investigators.

Gen. Bingham will be recalled and is expected to go more fully into the case of Capt. Reith, who made an affidavit that \$10,000 was the price of captaincy. It was said that Gen. Bingham has further information to offer to the committee concerning Reith's police record.

It was not known just when former Mayor McClellan will be questioned, but the committee hopes to expedite its work so that he may testify before the end of this week. His appearance on the stand is looked forward to with a great deal of interest because of one of the most sensational incidents of his administration, the dismissal of Police Commissioner Bingham as a result of attacks made on him by Mayor Gaynor, then a Justice.

So far the inquiry has hardly touched upon charges brought out by the developments of the Rosenthal case and the charges resulting from that case alone may require months to investigate.

Members of the committee profess to be well satisfied with the progress thus far, although disappointed by the attitudes of Mayor Gaynor and Commissioner Waldo. They resent any suggestion that politics is playing any part in the inquiry.

NEW JERSEY NOTES.

An attempt by dissatisfied bidders to hold up the contract awarded to a Newark concern to improve the streets in the business center of Newark, which such bidders blocked failed in the Supreme Court Saturday and the town council will begin the work to-day.

The committee of fifteen of the First Congregational Church of Montclair, N. J., elected on a successor to the late Rev. Dr. Amory H. Bradford, who served forty years, and was the first and only pastor of the congregation. The name of the minister chosen will be announced at a meeting to be held next Wednesday. The Rev. Dr. Hugh Black has been acting pastor of the church for over a year.

Believing that cooperation with the State Board of Health would be much more compelling the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company to provide drink water on every passenger train which passes through the State, the Hackensack Board of Health has decided to confer with the State health authorities. It was unanimously decided to take such action at once.

To make evening schools attractive to Montclair the authorities during the coming term have decided to hold a gymnasium work. Physical culture classes for both adults and children will be conducted. The work will be largely by night and in its nature, and will consist of trials in free calisthenics, dumbbells, Indian clubs, Indian games, basketball, basketball, basketball and other games will be indulged in. The work will be supervised by the evening school pupils will also be provided.

Thousands of people attended the ceremonies held in connection with the laying of the cornerstone of the new Catholic Church of the Blessed Sacrament at Clinton Avenue and Van Ness place in Newark yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was presided over by Patrick A. Cahill, officiated and the Rev. Charles J. Cahill, former professor of moral theology and philosophy at Seton Hall College, made the address. A street parade in which members of the Newark Knights of Columbus participated, preceded the ceremonies.

Fifty years ago the Twenty-second Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, was mustered into active service, and in honor of the event the Newark Association consisting of about the members of the regiment, met in the Hackensack Armory Saturday night to commemorate the event. Rev. R. D. Brown presided in the absence of President Haring, who is attending a convention on the Pacific coast. The occasion was a social gathering and a speech of the president of the meeting was given. The speaker was Rev. R. D. Brown, who is giving steadily less in number.

LAWYER SAYS SCHEPPS FULLY CLEARED BECKER

Continued from First Page.

of Attorney Graham and that of Burkholz as very important to the State, and that if Whitman does not agree to permit both these witnesses to testify before Special Commissioner Huff he will apply for an order compelling him to appear on his return to New York and thus bring about another delay in the Becker trial.

Attorney Hart is anxious to ascertain whether or not Schepps visited Burkholz while in Argentina after leaving Mr. Graham. Mr. Graham has consented to appear before Special Commissioner Huff and there is a grave possibility that another lively tilt will occur to-morrow morning between the attorneys for the two sides.

The work of the Commissioner is expected to be resumed at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. There will probably be some delay, however, as Commissioner Huff, when he was excused from the Chancery Court Saturday afternoon, was summoned to appear there at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and there is a possibility he will be unable to get excused until the trial herein pending is finished, which may be several days. However, strenuous efforts will be made to have Chancellor Henderson excuse him until the special work is finished.

If Moses Whitman and Hart do not lock horns to-morrow morning on the matter of permitting the testimony of Mr. Graham and Burkholz before Commissioner Huff the hearing will in all likelihood be finished in time for the New York train to leave on the late afternoon train for New York. It is thought, however, that Hart will make another attempt to halt the proceedings unless he